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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

George W. Gillett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Book and Job Printing

Executed with neatness and despatch.

From Kendall's Expositor.

"THOU SHALT NOT KILL."
Dialogue between a Deacon and his Minister on
the subject of the Presidential Election.

Deacon—I come to advise with you as to the
course which, as a Christian, I ought to pursue
in the next presidential election.

Minister—Well, what are your difficulties?

Dea.—I am a true Whig, and hope a true
Christian. In 1828 I was much inclined to vote
for General Jackson, on account of the great
services he had rendered the country, but you
advised me that as a true Christian, I could not do so,
because he had set at defiance the laws of
God and man by fighting a duel. The Whigs
now present us a candidate for the Presidency
who has fought two duels, and been an accomplice
in a third. What am I to do?

Min.—I have heard that Clay was a duelist, but
have never inquired into the particulars.

Dea.—I have; for I thought it my duty to do
so when called on to put him at the head of the
nation to see the laws faithfully executed.—
Shall I give you the particulars.

Min.—Go on.

Dea.—Here is a "Biography of Henry Clay"
written by his particular friend, George D. Prince-
tice. At page 30 we are told that he accepted a
challenge from Col. Daviss; but it was adjusted.—
At page 45 is an account of his first duel.—
Here are the words of his Biographer: viz.

"Mr. Clay brought a resolution before the
house [the Kentucky House of Representatives] that each member, for the purpose of encouraging
the industry of the country, should clothe
himself in garments of domestic manufacture.—
This resolution called into exercise all Mr. Mar-
shall's talents of vituperation. He denounced it as the project of demagogues, and applied a va-
riety of epithets to its author which no parlia-
mentary rules could justify. Mr. Clay's language
in reply was probably of a harsh character, and
the quarrel proceeded from one stage to another,
till according to the laws of honor, which every
Kentuckian of that day was taught to reverence,
no alternative remained to Mr. Clay, and he was
required to challenge his antagonist. The chal-
lenge was accepted. The parties met, and the first
shot was exchanged without other effect than a slight wound of Mr. Marshall. On the second
or third trial, Mr. Marshall's ball gave Mr. Clay,
a slight flesh wound in the leg, and the seconds
now interfered and prevented a continuance of
the combat."

This account is given by a friend and apolo-
gist. But it shows that Mr. Clay was the chal-
lenger and that twice or thrice, he deliberately
attempted to take away the life of a fellow man.

Min.—But does not the Historian say, Mr.
Clay has repented of this early crime?

Dea.—He says "we have no doubt, that Mr.
Clay erred in this affair with Mr. Marshall, and
it is said that he himself looks back to the inci-
dents with disapprobation and regret." If there
had been any sincere repentance it would have
shown itself in his subsequent conduct. So far
from that, some seventeen years afterwards, he
publicly proclaimed his determination to commit
the same crime if he could find an antagonist; and
the next year did commit it!

Min.—Let us have the particulars.

Dea.—Prior to the election of President by the
House of Representatives in 1828, it was charged
in a letter published in Philadelphia, purporting
to be written by a member of the House, that Mr.
Clay had bargained to make Mr. Adams President
on condition of receiving preference at his hands
whereupon Mr. Clay published a card in the
newspapers which concluded as follows, viz.

"I pronounce the weather, whatever he may, he
is BASE AND INFAMOUS CALUMNIATOR,
A DASTARD AND A LIAR; and if he dare
unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold
him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to
all the laws which govern and regulate the
conduct of men of honor." H. CLAY."

Mr. Clay was then Speaker of the House of
Representatives, and it was from that high sta-
tion that he thus hurled defiance at the laws of
God and man, shocking all the moral and religi-
ous feelings of the great nation.

Min.—But no duel grew out of that, I believe.

Dea.—No, but it was not in consequence of
any retraction or repentance on the part of Mr.
Clay, as the events of the next year amply de-
monstrate.

Min.—Go on.

Dea.—Mr. Adams was elected President by
the aid of Mr. Clay's vote and influence, and ap-
pointed Mr. Clay Secretary of State. In a
speech in the Senate at the next session of Con-
gress, John Randolph characterised the coalition
of known political enemies, as the union of the
"Eastern Puritan with the Western Blackleg."

Mr. Clay immediately sent him a challenge.—
Mr. Clay's Biographer has not thought proper,
in the text of his work, to give us any account of
this duel; but in the newspapers of the day, I

find the following official account of the meeting,
viz:

"On Saturday, the 8th April, at half past four
o'clock, a meeting took place between Mr. Clay
and Mr. Randolph, upon a call of the former, in
consequence of a certain expression used by the
latter in a recent debate in the Senate, which
Mr. Clay considered offensive, and applied per-
sonally to him.

"Mr. Randolph was attended by Col. Tatnall,
of Georgia, and Major Hamilton of South Caro-
lina. Mr. Clay by Gen. Jussup of the Army,
and Mr. Johnson of Louisiana.

"The parties met on the ground—exchanged
salutations, and took their stations.

"The pistol of Mr. Randolph, which was sus-
pended by his side, went off. It was perceived
to be an accident, and so pronounced by Mr.
Clay; immediately however, upon the report of
the pistol, Mr. R. turned to Col. T., and said:

"I told you so." Col. T. then turning to
Gen. J. observed: "Sir, the fault is mine—Mr.
R. protested against the use of the hair trigger—it
was sprung." Another pistol was handed to
Mr. R. The parties resumed their stations and
exchanged shots without effect.

"Immediately after the report of the pistols,
while Col. T. and Gen. J. were re-loading, Col.
Benton, of Mo. rode up, and united with Mr.
Johnson and Col. Hamilton in an effort to stop
the affair, which proved ineffectual. The parties
again took their stations, and the word being
given, Mr. Clay raised his pistol and fired, and
the ball passed through Mr. R.'s clothes. Mr.
R. reserved his fire—holding his pistol perpen-
dicularly up—said, "I do not fire at you," Mr.
Clay, and discharged his pistol in the air. He
added, "it was not my intention to have fired at
you at all; the unfortunate circumstance of my
pistol going off accidentally, changed my deter-
mination." At this instant, Col. Benton came
up and said "Yes, Mr. R. told me so expressly
eight days ago." The parties simultaneously
approached towards each other, both with ex-
tended hands—Mr. R. remarking, "Sir, I give you
my hand," which was received by Mr. Clay;
and the affair thus happily closed."

Min.—But look here; Mr. Clay's Biographer
in his Appendix, page 293, notices this duel, and
says Mr. Clay "regrets this incident." He gives
an extract from Mr. Clay's address to his fellow
citizens soon after the duel, in which he says—

"I owe it to the community to say, that what-
ever heretofore I may have done, or, by inevita-
ble circumstances, may be forced to do, no man
holds in deeper abhorrence than I do, the perni-
cious practice of duelling. Condemned as it
must be, by the judgment and philosophy, to say
nothing of the religion, of every thinking man, it is
an affair of feeling, about which we cannot,
although we should, reason. The true correc-
tive will be found, when all shall unite, as all
ought to unite, in its unqualified proscription."

Dea.—I had observed that passage and reflected
upon it. I will endeavor to give the views it
suggests.

1. To kill in a duel is MURDER by the laws
of God and man.

2. According to Mr. Clay's reasoning, murder
of this sort is to be excused because it is "an
affair of feeling." Otherwise he is without excuse.

3. All malicious murder is "an affair of feel-
ing," and is excusable on the same ground.

4. How can all unite "in its unqualified pros-
cription," when men like Mr. Clay, whom society
recognizes as its leader, apologize for the
crime and persist in committing it?

5. So far from promising reformation in this
address, Mr. Clay, avows that he "may be forced"
to fight again. What is his "deeper abhorrence"
worth with this avowal on his lips?

6. Is it not the surest way to arrive at that
"unqualified proscription" which Mr. Clay says
is "the true corrective," for "all" to "unite in
the unqualified proscription" from the high offices
of the country, of all who are guilty of this awful
crime?

Min.—I believe the blood of no murdered man
is upon Mr. Clay's head.

Dea.—I am not certain of that. But be that
as it may, it is no apology for Mr. Clay that he
did not succeed in his murderous design. The
reason why the blood of Randolph does not rest
on his head, is thus lightly given by his Biogra-

pher, pages 290-300: viz., "In due time the
parties fired and luckily for them or at least for
Mr. Clay, Mr. Randolph's life was saved by his
gown. The unseemly garment constituted such a
vast circumference, that the locality of the thin
and swarthy Senator was at least a matter of very
vague conjecture. Mr. Clay might as well have
fired into the outspread top of an oak, in the
hopes of hitting a bird he supposed to be snugly
perched somewhere among the branches. His
ball hit the center of the visible object, but Ran-
dolph was not there—and of course the shot did
no harm and no good."

This shows that if the blood of Randolph does
not rest on Mr. Clay's head, it is not for lack of
malice or deadly aim.

Min.—But you say you are not sure that the
blood of the murdered does not rest on Mr. Clay's
head: What did you refer to?

Dea.—To the murder of Mr. Cilley in 1833.

Min.—Why Mr. Clay had nothing to do with
that progress of the affair?

Dea.—You are greatly mistaken: He was
Mr. Graves' adviser from the beginning until he
went out to fight, and was clearly an accomplice
in the murder.

Min.—What authority have you for that?

Dea.—The authority of Mr. Clay's particular
friends and of Mr. Clay himself. You may re-
member, that Mr. Graves of Kentucky was the
bitterer of a challenge from James Watson Webb

Cilley verbally declined accepting the challenge
for reasons which were entirely satisfactory to
Mr. Graves. But upon consultation with Mr.
Clay, it was determined to require Mr. Cilley to
put his reasons in writing, and to state among
other things that he considered James Watson
Webb a gentleman. This he refused to do, be-
cause he could not in conscience, and for not ad-
mitting that to be true which he knew to be false.
Mr. Graves challenged and killed him. And this
he did under the advice of Henry Clay as I shall
show.

Here is a letter from Mr. Clay to Henry A.
Wise dated Feb. 28, 1842, in which Mr. Clay
says:

"I did not know that Mr. Graves bore a note
from Col. Webb to Mr. Cilley until after the de-
livery of the note and after Mr. Graves received
from him a verbal answer. In that stage of the
transaction, for the first time, Mr. Graves communi-
cated the matter to me, and I congratulated
him on the fact of that answer being perfectly
satisfactory and such as to absolve him from all
obligation to pursue the affair further."—On con-
versing together, we both agreed that, to guard
against future misunderstanding and misrepresen-
tation, it was desirable that Mr. Cilley should put
in writing what he had verbally answered.

Upon this advice Mr. Graves required a written
statement from Mr. Cilley containing a concession
that Mr. Webb was a gentleman; and not being able
to obtain it, he returned to Mr. Clay for further
counsel. In reference to what then passed, Mr. Clay says in the same letter:

"When on the day preceding the duel, Mr.
Graves in company with you, came to my room,
I was informed that he had determined to chal-
lenge Mr. Cilley, and he showed me the challenge
which he had drawn. Upon reading it, I thought
it closed the door to all accommodation, stated
that objection and sketched a draught in my own
handwriting which would admit of an amicable
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Such are the leading features of this delightful mode of travelling; to what it will lead it is impossible to surmise. The velocity for practical purpose is unlimited, and as the first carriage is secured to the rail by its connexion with the pipe, it cannot get off the line; moreover, when we take into consideration the curves and bends of the Kingstown and Dalkey line; some of which are 500 feet radius, and that a carriage has actually passed along this line at the rate of eighty miles per hour, what velocity may not be attained when the rail is a tolerable straight line, and the public has become familiar to the idea? Travellers were nervous when they first ventured on the railway where the speed was at the rate of twenty miles per hour, yet now that is considered tedious slow.

THE DEVICE OF AMERICAN FLAG OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.—There have been inquiries recently as to what was the Flag of the Revolutionary War. It is supposed that the records of the Board of War, which may have first ordered the flag were probably consumed in the conflagration of the offices at Washington City.

In answer to these inquiries John H. Sherburne, Esq., author of "Life of Paul Jones" has stated to the editor of the Philadelphia Forum that the Flag was thirteen stripes, red and white, with a *Rattle Snake* extended, mouth open and sting out toward the outer folds of the Flag—the tail just touching the staff, as if springing on a foe; under the snake were the following words: "Don't Tread on Me." There was no field of blue, or white, or stars, but simply as above stated—and it was that **VERY FLAG**, while proudly floating from the main royal of the frigate Alliance under the gallant *PAUL JONES*, that dashed through a British fleet of twenty-one sail of the line, in the North Sea; the intrepid Jones delivering his starboard and larboard broadsides under a ten-knot breeze into the Admiral, and received the fire of the whole fleet as he passed and under full chase of the formidable foe, arrived in safety at Brest.

THE IMPORTANCE OF WRITING A LEGIBLE HAND.—It is one thing to write a pretty hand, and quite another and a better thing to write a hand that can be read. It is related of a clergyman, who flourished many years ago in Massachusetts, that he wrote so illegibly that his letters were often sent back to him to be deciphered.

He once had occasion to petition the Legislature for something, and the clerk read a portion of his petition in substance as follows—"and I now address your body as *Indian devils*—yes," said he, after looking more closely at the manuscript, "it is *Indian devils*." Consideration followed, the reading was dispensed with, and the sergeant at arms ordered to arrest the clergyman for his insult to the powers that be. It turned out that the clerk should have read *individuals*, instead of *Indian devils*, and the clergyman was advised to write a plainer hand in future.

Tacitus says:—"Early marriage makes us immortal. It is the soul and chief prop of empire. That man who resolves to live without woman, and that woman who resolves to live without man, are enemies to the community in which they dwell, injurious to themselves, destructive to the world, apostates from nature and rebels against Heaven & earth." Mr. Tacitus, give us your hand. You are a man after our own heart.—American.

BEAUTY.—Beauty has so many charms, one knows not how to speak against it; and when it happens that a graceful figure is the habitation of a virtuous soul, when the beauty of the face speaks out the modesty and humility of the mind, and the justness of the proportion raises our thought, up to the heart and wisdom of the great Creator, something may be allowed it, and something to the embellishment which sets it off; and yet, when the whole apology is read, it will be found at last, that beauty, like truth, never is so glorious as when it goes the plainest.—*Sterne's Seasons.*

The poorest of all family goods are indolent females. If a wife knows nothing of domestic duties beyond the parlor or the boudoir, she is a dangerous partner in these times of pecuniary uncertainty.

FIRE AND LAMENTABLE LOSS OF LIFE.—On Friday about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in a cabinet-maker's shop belonging to Louis Teuscher, No. 173 Chrystie st. N. York. The upper part of the shop was occupied by M. Teuscher and his family, Jacob Eller, German about 28 years of age, his wife Wilhelmina Eller, 25 years of age, and a child named Caroline, about 15 months old.

When the alarm was given Mr. Eller ran down stairs, and having ascertained the extent of the fire though it too late to save any of his property, and immediately ran back to save his wife and child, but failed in doing so. When the fire was extinguished the bodies of Mr. Eller and child were found at the top of the first flight of stairs, the mother drawn up, probably by the intensity of heat, and burnt to cinders. The child was close beside her, and its chest dreadfully burnt.

MUSEUM DESTROYED.—We learn from St. Louis papers that at the last excitement in that city, the valuable museum pertaining to the Medical Department of the St. Louis University was destroyed. The museum was the result of many years labor, was quite extensive, some of the most valuable parts having been obtained in Europe at considerable expense, others were made in this country. It takes a great labor to

prepare a subject so as to illustrate the circulation of the blood correctly and the nervous system. The whole of these were destroyed or carried away.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 19, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: *FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; REVENGEMENT; AND STRICT ADHESION TO THE CONSTITUTION.* Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, it is achieved, which will it redound to the honor of those whom it will have won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calvin.*

THE TARIFF AND PRICES.

The assertion is frequently put forth of late, as it has at all times when the Tariff has been under discussion, that a *high Tariff makes low prices.* This assertion was recently repeated by Mr. Evans in the Senate while arguing against a modification of the present high Tariff. It has been reiterated by all the Whig presses in this State, and by all the protectionists in the Union. If the assertion had been a self-evident truth, or a plain statement in mathematics susceptible of the plainest elucidation, it could not have been put forth with greater confidence or persisted in with greater tenacity.

That a high Tariff should make low prices, is about the same as asserting that great rains will lower the streams, or that great losses will make a man rich. Cause and effect in each case have about the same relation—are equally natural and equally reconcilable with truth and reason. If a man were to assert that great rains would lower the streams, or that great losses would make a man rich, as a general rule, he would be branded a knave, a fool, or a maniac. But with the same kind of logic and with the same amount of reason the Whigs are constantly asserting that a high Tariff is a blessing because it *makes low prices*; and yet these men style themselves, not knaves, but the great conservators of the Union.

It is easy to expose this falacy, and for the benefit of our readers and the Whigs, we insert the following table of prices from the N. York *Albion.* The table gives the prices of cotton goods in the early part of '43, before the present Tariff had affected prices, and likewise the prices of the same articles in the early part of '44, after the Tariff had been in operation a year.

PRICES OF COTTON GOODS IN BOSTON.

27 in. Brown Shirtings, 4943. 1843.

30 " " very stout, 51 a 6

37 " " very stout, 52 a 6

40 " " fine, 7 a 7

40 " " fine, 9 a 10

22 " Bleached, 61 a 7

22 " Drilling, 61 a 8

Negro Plain Cottons, 61 a 10

Linen, 16 a 20

24 PRICES OF BLEACHED, UNBLEACHED AND COLOR COTTON SHEETINGS IN N. YORK.

Cabot G. bleached, Feb. 1843. Feb. 1844.

Great Falls S. bleached, 61 a 6

Bartlett Mills, 61 a 6

Chicopee D. unbleached, 61 a 6

Cabot A., 61 a 6

Indence G., 61 a 6

India Heads, 61 a 6

Madder Prints, col'd Cottons, 61 a 6

Prints, 10 a 11

Chintz, 10 a 11

Whoever will make the calculation, will find an advance in the above prices of from 20 to 35 per cent.

Such a result as this ought to convince every reasonable man that a high Tariff increases prices, and forever silence the artillery of those who put forth such sophistical and unfounded assertions. But has the Tariff really produced this rise in price on Cotton Goods? All honest men agree that it has; and consider it the effect of the Tariff alone. The United States market has been furnished with coarse cottons of a domestic manufacture for a great number of years. Before the present Tariff was enacted, the duty on cotton goods was low, and whenever our home manufacturers went beyond a certain point in price, importers were ready to ship cotton goods from England. Consequently while the duty on cotton goods was low, the price was low. But the moment the duty was raised to 50 or 100 per cent, as by the late Tariff, it protected our home manufacturers to just that amount, and they demanded a corresponding increase of price. Thus the manufacturer under the present Tariff is able to charge what he pleases for his goods, and can regulate the market by dictating his own terms. He is not in the least danger of any competition from abroad, for the Tariff is prohibitory, and stops importation.

The effect of such a Tariff as the present one, if understood in all its bearings, we venture to say, would not be tolerated a moment. The people would demand its instant repeal. Congress would not have a moments quiet until this odious act was blotted from the Statute Book.

Equality of rights and justice of laws are the great distinguishing features of our Constitutions and Resolves of our popular assemblies. These are the charms of Democratic Governments; the soul of our Legislation, and the foundation of all political good. But in the absence of any necessity, or any emergency, from "war, pestilence, or famine," from convulsions without or discord within, we have had imposed upon us the most unjust and unequal commercial regulations in the shape of a Tariff that ever oppressed a nation.—The "Berlin and Milan" decrees bore no com-

parison with it. The Tariff of '28, though called the "Bill of Abominations," as if it had been conceived in the lowest nook of iniquity, scarcely equals it. The present Tariff, by way of eminence, should be called the "second Bill of Abominations," or the "Hard cider method of enriching one class at the expense of another."

This state of things cannot be of long duration. Such extremes in legislation are constantly working out their own destruction. The high Tariff policy, though now in the ascendant making its nabobs to-day, will soon be prostrated, making beggars to-morrow. Every body wishes to go in to the Cotton business now as if the Cotton business afforded the only safe method of getting rich.

This winter has witnessed more applications for Cotton Corporations than ever took place before in the State. We hope they may prosper; but at the same time we know they will not if they are expecting to continue under the present Whig policy.

But a short time will elapse before this policy will give way to one that shall operate with greater equality upon the people. Then these manufacturers will cry for protection.—The answer will be, the *Farmer*, the wheelwright, the blacksmith, the shoemaker, the Lumbermen deserve protection as well as the Cotton Manufacturer, and will demand it at the hands of our Legislators. Consequently if the latter is protected, to the same extent the former must be.

The former must be protected. What will the manufacturer, be incidental to a clear revenue power and practice, than direct and high in the exercise of a protective power of doubtful character, and hind better be equal to all interests, as well as manufactures, so far as incident to a just impost on imports, than the unequal, and thus exposed to changes and unpopularity as partial on the one hand, and oppressive on the other. Such a moderate and stable protection as this to manufacturers, I never shall resist, any more than did our fathers in their early tariffs, raising all of their revenue in that manner (rather than by direct taxes) which they needed and could obtain without going above the revenue standard, and thereby injuring commerce, agriculture, and other great interests. Manufactures, under that system, flourished wherever the country was fitted for them; and the sagacity of such men as Franklin and Jefferson saw that they would continue to grow, if lucrative, considering our state of society; and that they would succeed best, not by unnatural aid and would push forward steadily, under their own enterprise and vigor, by the moderate duties, and the wants of the country, rather than by being driven ahead of them by forced marches under legislative favor. They did not follow the shiftless system of running to the government for everything any more than did the farmers, lawyers, or doctors, any of whom, when in trouble, might as well ask public legislation to assist them. On the contrary, the reliance of all men should be on their own energies and skill, and local advantages, looking—

as Sir Robert Peel at last sensibly advises the Tamworth farmer to do, after experiencing the evils of different course—more to their manures, and less to government.

PEOPLE'S ADVOCATE.

A new paper has been started at Belfast, Waldo County, with the above title. It is about the size of the *Democrat*, published on good paper with fine type. The paper is ably conducted, and displays much talent. It has been gotten up by an association of gentleman. It professes to be Democratic, and follow the principles of the Republican party as laid down by Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson. If it does as it says, it will less to government.

The following shows the different average amount which individuals are able to earn in different occupations. How can masses rest easy under a policy which produces such monstrous inequality!

In another point of view, the supposed gain to this country by the use of machinery in great manufacturing establishments becomes, in truth, only a question between the expediency of having them used here, where dearest, least understood, or least perfect, and abroad, where it is the reverse.

So, if we go to the late census, similar results are demonstrated. It is imperfect in some respects, and conclusions somewhat different are drawn by different persons. But after being revised and corrected, the gains in manufacturing, thought high, are probably not much higher than in other pursuits, if we deduct what is added by the discriminating duties. Without that deduction they reach near \$160 yearly on an average to each person employed and connected with them; whereas in agriculture, they yield but \$60, or less than half, and in navigation only \$80.

[Mr. EVANS here denied that he had stated the earnings in manufactures to be so high.]

No, sir; but the official returns, when duly revised state this; and it can be accounted for fully in no other way than the protection they enjoy—great, even on a 20 per cent. duty, and much more on one of eighty or a hundred.

Another week we intend to give some further extracts.

New York Spring Elections.—We clip the following from the Age which looks encouraging.

The town elections in N. York, have gone for the democrats more decidedly than ever. We have not reported them in detail, not supposing that any body doubted that the vote of that State would be given to Mr. Van Buren. His friends there estimate his majority at from twenty five, to forty thousand.

The Whigs will lose immensely by the defection of the abolitionists, who voted for Harrison, but will not vote for Mr. Clay. The N. Y. Tribune attempts to create the impression that this defection will not exceed 10,000 votes. It will be twice that.

The Argus and American are doing a smart business in pulling each other. This is one of the appropriate duties of editors. Harmony will be the result, undoubtedly. Such things tend to unity of feeling and purpose in politics about as much as the discussion of Mormonism and Millerism tend to promote religion. Woe to him by whom such things come.

The New Tariff Bill.—The Madisonian says—"It is certain the bill will pass the House, and we feel pretty well assured it will also pass the Senate. There are several whigs in the Senate who are in favor of the bill, and several in the House who are in favor of it." The bill reported.

The Bears are coming.—Four bears were killed in Peru a short time since—consisting of an old bear and three cubs.

The Bears are coming.—Four bears were killed in Peru a short time since—consisting of an old bear and three cubs.

Mr. WOODBURY'S SPEECH.—By the kindness of our Congressional friends we have received this master-piece of Senator Woodbury. It is on the Tariff, and does the subject ample justice. It was answered to a very able speech from Mr. Evans of this State. It covers the whole ground, and is complete in all its parts. The amount of facts is truly surprising. They show a most extensive and intimate knowledge of Tariff operations. His deductions are but the natural effect of causes which he lays open to the understanding. His elucidations and illustrations are equally plain and convincing. His speech we venture to say, is one of the best productions of the present Congress.

We believe with a co-temporary, who, while commenting on this speech, said that "the Author was not so highly appreciated as he should be by his country."

If we could publish this speech, But as it is very lengthy we must decline. We will make one or two extracts which in our opinion are worthy of great consideration. He thus speaks of the necessity of permanency in regard to the Tariff policy.

I hasten to the last consideration intended to be urged on this occasion; which is, that a tariff like this is not founded on a policy likely to be useful permanently to the true manufacturing industry of the country. What that branch of industry really needs, is a natural adaptation in the climate, raw material, or mines of the country, to aid the practical business pursued; and a steady, durable, incidental protection, by collecting, on revenue principles, suitable portions of revenue from imports. This, too, had better be moderate and durable, with equal regard to all interests, than high and vacillating under-party excitement. It had better, even for the manufacturer, be incidental to a clear revenue power and practice, than direct and high in the exercise of a protective power of doubtful character, and hind better be equal to all interests, as well as manufactures, so far as incident to a just impost on imports, than the unequal, and thus exposed to changes and unpopularity as partial on the one hand, and oppressive on the other.

Mr. Little called up the "Town Court Bill," and the question was on the adoption of an amendment providing for the election of the Justices by the people.

Some discussion ensued upon this amendment, in which Messrs. Little, Knowlton of Liberty, Mower, Thayer, and Baker, participated, when the amendment was lost, 35 to 76.

Mr. Goldthwait of Biddeford, moved to amend by inserting a clause, making the appointment of Justices in a town contingent upon the request of such town. Mr. Knowlton opposed it.

Mr. Thayer of Lubec, moved to amend by authorizing the towns to select Justices, and forward their names to the Governor for appointment together with sundry other slight amendments, which were all severally adopted.

Mr. Tucker moved to amend by excepting the towns in the county of York from the operations of the bill. Lost, 32 to 74.

Mr. Goldthwait of Biddeford, moved to amend by providing that the said Justices before entering upon the duties of their office, shall be furnished at the expense of the State, with a long black gown, a cocked hat and cane, and that said Justices shall be required to wear the said gowns, hats, and canes, during the time of the sitting of said Court over which such Justice may preside.

Mr. Berry suggested an addition, viz.: "at all the lawyers dress in full morning." The amendment offered by Goldthwait was then lost.

The Bill was further discussed, but without any action, the House passed to slavery in the District of Columbia. The Resolved were read a second time, Mr. Berry spoke against adopting any Abolition project this session and moved the indefinite postponement of the Resolved. The House finally agreed to assign to-morrow for their consideration.

Senate, March 13.—Various Bills were assigned and several passed to be engrossed. The bill for the Repeal of the Kennebec Dam Company came up. The Report in favor of Repeal was recommended, as it was thought the Dam had improved rather than injured the navigation of the river above it.

House.—Bill regulating the sale of "Liquor," (what kind of Liquor?) came up from the Senate indefinitely postponed. The House non-concurred.

Agreed to. The bill proposes to imprison all violators of the License Law. Town Court Bill came up and after discussion was laid on the table. Soon after the bill came up again and a motion was made to postpone it indefinitely. Lost, yeas 57, nays 62. Motion made to refer it to the next Legislature. Lost—59 to 66. Mr. Little moved that towns build a suitable Court House. Lost. The bill was then refused a passage by yeas and nays by the close vote of 62 yeas

The last Kennebec Journal contains a long article on the "Breaking up of the Ioccofo party in Maine." The editor of that paper thinks Moonshine is a "beautiful affair." Johnson says, "An elevated genius engaged in little things appears, to use the language of Logos, 'like the sun in its evening declination, he remits his splendor but retains his magnitude, and pleases more though he dazzles less.'" "Little things" indeed! So small you cannot appreciate them with a magnifying glass. There is no danger of the Journal losing its "dazzling" power, for it never had any; but its "magnitude" is in danger.

"The insurrection at Matanzas, Cuba, spoken of in our last, is said to be exaggerated. The alarm is not great and the revolt is not extensive. Some white people have been arrested for being concerned in the insurrection.

MEN OF HONOR.

It is but a few days since two young men of this District, named COCHRAN and MAY, after having acted as seconds in an affair of honor for two other young men, which was "honorable" or dishonorably adjusted, fell to loggerheads between themselves. We scarcely know what the real point of life and death difference was; but we believe Mr Cochran expressed some doubt of Mr May's courage, or honor, or something of that sort, in connection with the affair in which they had recently been engaged. Being, as Mr Clay says, "an affair of feeling" with Mr May, who "could not reason, though he should," he followed the example of the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and invited Mr Cochran to go out and be murdered. Mr Cochran agreed to go on condition that he should have the chance to murder Mr May, both to be armed with rifles, in the honorable affair of Graves and Gilley.

They took their stands in the approved form of honorable murder, with their honorable accomplices at hand, and surgeons in attendance.—The rifles cracked and Cochran fell. May's ball struck him near the top of the forehead, shattering the skull and injuring the brain. Two or three day's suffering ushered him into eternity—we hope not without repentance.

Thus perished a promising youth not 20 years of age.

The "man of honor" Mr May as second in this affair, was one R. W. POOLER, jr., who left the District for Baltimore. The Baltimore Sun gives the following account of his honorable career in that city, viz.

Rosney.—A young man who has lately figured uneventfully conspicuous before the public, named R. W. POOLER, jr., was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of felony, by officers Hays, Zell, and Ridgely, at Barnum's City Hotel, where he had been boarding several day's past: The facts as stated before Justice Gray are as follows: On Saturday evening last Mr. John S. Lutz, to whom POOLER had introduced himself, invited him to share his room with him, it being a double-bedded one, and on retiring at night left his pocket book on the table, containing in one department, three \$50 notes, and in another \$119 of smaller denominations. In the morning he rose first and went down stairs: on returning to the room he had occasion to look into his pocket book and discovered that the three \$50 were gone, and \$56 of the smaller money. He immediately informed POOLER of the fact, who expressed well signified surprise at so remarkable and unpleasant an occurrence. Lutz then rung a bell for a servant and sent for Mr. Z. Barnum, who instantly took measures for a thorough investigation of the affair. The room, beds, furniture, &c., were all duly examined, when it was deemed advisable to search POOLER, and accordingly he was desired to strip; he did so, and each article of clothing was taken off, it was carefully examined. POOLER earnestly denying any knowledge of the money. Being stripped to his drawers, and linen, he was asked to be allowed to go down to the yard, but was refused, and directed to strip further; he remonstrated about the cold, when a pair of drawers belonging to Mr. Lutz was pulled out of a lot of clothing just returned from the wash, and was told to put these on; with a good deal of fumbling he did so, and then got into Mr. Lutz bed; here he was observed to be working about the clothes and presently he kicked the drawers out at the bottom of the bed, and then got out himself, and sat down on a trunk by the side of these drawers. Mr. Lutz then went and examined the bed thinking that POOLER had left the money in it, but while doing so, Mr. Barnum saw POOLER pushing the drawers under the bedstead, and immediately drew them out; on examining them, the whole of the money was found in one of the legs, the elastic, "termination" having closed upon the notes, and prevented them from falling out upon the floor. With the recovery of the money, seems the party wronged was satisfied, but the facts having come to the knowledge of the officers above named, they collected the evidence yesterday morning, and on it made the arrest of POOLER, who was forthwith committed for trial.

This young man, as alluded to above, was lately before the public in the responsible character of the second of May, in the late duel at Washington, when young Cochran fell by the hands of the latter. Since that time he has displayed himself in this city, and it appears has enjoyed access to the families of many of our highly respectable citizens; and notwithstanding the stain of blood upon his skirts, has been admitted to companionship with their daughters, even as a gallant in the streets. When will our fair country women learn to spurn from their society the bully and adventurer, and shun the painful reminiscence which so often attends promiscuous association with the flippancy braggart and the impudent pretender?

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gentleman, or I should not have quarreled with him."

REMARKS.

The "honor" of this young man appears to be unimpaired, at least in his own estimation.—Perhaps he is right. In the moral code, it is probably quite as "honorable" to steal as to murder. But we apprehend he will find some practical difference. Many a man who would make Henry Clay President, though an accomplice in the murder of one man and a principal of two attempts to murder two others, will doom R. W. POOLER to the Penitentiary for stealing two hundred dollars!—Kendall's Expositor.

RETRENCHMENT.

Mr. Hungerford, from the Committee on Retrenchment, made a report to the House to-day, accompanied by two bills, of which the following is an abstract:

The bill to fix the pay of members of Congress enacts that the Senators and Representatives shall receive six dollars per day for their actual attendance, and six dollars for every 20 miles travel. The president of the Senate and Speaker of the House, three dollars per day in addition to the above. The salary of the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, to be \$200 per annum. Chief clerks of the Senate and of the House, each \$1,500. Sergeants-at-Arms of the Senate and House of Representatives, each \$1,200. Doorkeepers of the Senate and of the House, \$1,000. Librarian of Congress, \$1,200; and two Assistants each \$800. The additional clerks employed in each branch \$1,000. The Post Office of the House to be abolished, and a Postmaster for the Senate and House of Representatives to be appointed at a salary of \$1,200. The act to go into effect on the 1st day of July next.

Also, a bill to equalize and fix the compensation of heads of Bureaus, which provides that the salaries of Commissioners of patents, the First & Second Comptrollers; the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Auditors; Treasury, Commissioner of General Land Office, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of the Navy Bureaus, respectively, shall be \$2,500; the Secretary to sign land patents, \$1,000.—The office of Solicitor and Recorder of the Land Office to be abolished, and the Commissioner directed to sign the land patents, or authorize one of his principal clerks so to do.

Whichever an officer of the Army or Navy accepts a civil appointment, it is to be considered a resignation of his command in the line. And any person holding a civil office and a commission in the Army or Navy, will be permitted to resign one or the other at his option, the day this act takes effect, which in another section is fixed for the first day of July next.

The committee state that they have other bills in preparation, which will be reported as fast as they are matured.

Office N. O. Picayune.
March 2d, 1844, 11 o'clock.

Dreadful Steamboat Accident and loss of Life. We have just received the distressing intelligence that yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, the steamer De Soto and Buckeye came in collision in what is called Old River just below Atchajalaya, and that the latter boat was sunk to her hurricane deck in less than five minutes.

The Buckeye was ascending the river with upwards of three hundred souls on board, white and black—of this number between 60 and 80 are estimated to have been lost.

A gentleman who was on board the De Soto describes the whole scene as heart-rending beyond description. The passengers were all asleep at the time of the accident, and such as were saved only escaped in their night clothes.

Pennsylvania. The democratic Convention at Harrisburg, has nominated Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Berks for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

On the Presidential question, a vote was taken Martin Van Buren receiving 91, R. M. Johnson, 36, and Lewis Cass 1. Van Buren was therefore declared their choice for the Presidency, and Col. Johnson was then nominated by acclamation for the Vice Presidency. [N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE ERECT!

The Boston Atlas of Tuesday, is full of groans and lamentations over the result of the election in New Hampshire. It gives no details, although it says it has returns from a considerable part of the State. The general results, as stated by the Atlas, are 1st. The election of Saxe, the democratic candidate for Governor, over his federal, conservative, and abolition opponents, by a larger majority than Hubbard obtained last spring. Hubbard's majority was 1,500.

2d A Senate ENTIRELY DEMOCRATIC. An increased democratic majority in the House. This is glory enough for one day. The Granite State has opened the ball in fine style. Virginia will follow and nip the budding hopes of Whiggy, with a biting frost.—Age.

IMPROVEMENT IN COUNTING.—A writer in Silliman's Journal, proposed an improvement in the manner, or rather, in the names of the numbers between ten and twenty.

He thinks it would be more natural and more easily remembered to say, after ten, instead of eleven, say oney one—and for twelve, oney two—thus oney one, oney two, oney three, oney four, oney five, oney six, oney seven, oney eight, oney nine, twenty.

At first view this may seem laughable, but on consideration it is the same plan that is followed after you reach twenty. Twenty is merely a contraction of two ten—twenty-one is a contraction of two tens and one—thirty is a contraction of three tens—and why not, after you have counted to ten, say one ten, or oney one? We see no reason against it.

THE TRUE SPIRIT.

Professor Longfellow, in one of his beautiful compositions, in speaking of the human heart says: "What I have seen of the world, and known of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of the poor heart, that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggle and temptation it has passed through; the feverish inquietude of hope and fear; the pressure of want; the desertion of friends; the scorn of the world that hath little charity; the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and threatening vices within; health gone—happiness gone—even hope, that remains longest, gone—I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow man with Him from whose hands it came."

BRITISH HAY.—Among the imports at Savannah last week, we notice 120 tons of hay from Great Britain. A queer article this to be received from across the broad Atlantic.

FAIR DAY IN MASSACHUSETTS is to be on the 4th of APRIL. So says Gov. Briggs.

There is a law among the Arabs that permits a man to divorce any of the four wives allowed him who does not make good bread.

Monday the first day of April next, is appointed for the fourth, trial for Representative to Congress in the 5th, and 7th, Congressional Districts.

MARRIED.—In New York, on the 28th February, Mr. Samuel S. Gardner, of Shelter Island to Mrs. Susan Franklin Mott.

How strangely mysterious are the ways of Providence. While these nuptials were being celebrated at New York, a beloved brother, accompanying his daughters on a gay pleasure party upon the Potomac, lay a mangled corpse on the deck of the steam frigate Princeton.

COUNTERFEITER A man by the name of Kennedy, belonging in Jefferson in this State, was arrested on Friday last for having a lot of counterfeit bank notes in his possession, with an intent to pass the same. About thirty dollars in counterfeit notes on the New England and Washington Banks, Boston—Eastern Bank, Bangor, and Grafton Bank, New Hampshire, was found in a pocket in his under shirt.

They were badly executed, and appeared as if they were newly made. He was examined before the Municipal Court in this town and bound over. A man by the name of Jackson, who was in this town with him attempting to pass some of this money escaped without being taken. He is a notorious rogue, and is doing a large business in this line. He was last seen on the road to Portland. Look out for him.

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellency, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS

designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those mortifying and corrupt humors, which in most cases are the cause of disease, and that for the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for debility.

The unparalled success which has attended the use of these Pills, has induced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPurious ARTICLE, which they endeavor to pass off as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember Thomas Crocker is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—1st34

DIED.

In Wayne, 5th inst. very suddenly, Mr. Simeon Wing, aged about 70.

In Minot, Sarah Jane R., only daughter of Capt. Charles Alden, aged 31.

NOTICE.

With the conditions of a certain Deed given by Geo. N. V. Ellinwood to me (and dated November 7, 1837, and recorded Book 53, Page 347,) having been broken, the said LAND will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

at my residence in Bethel on THURSDAY, the 25th day of April, 1844, at 9 o'clock A.M.

Said land consists of Lot No. 26 and part of Lot No. 27, in the 10th Range in Bethel, being 94 acres, and embracing a good pasture and unimproved land suitable for wood or cultivation.

Will be SOLD AT THE SAME TIME,

One BALE MARVE, valuable for a Family, or for Farming purposes.

One COW.

One SLEIGH.

Eleven SHEEP.

A quantity of HAY.

A lot of FARMING TOOLS.

A large lot of Household FURNITURE.

A lot of BEEF AND PORK.

Some Peas, Beans, Rice, Corn and Oats.

One Boat—Some Planks, Boards, and other Lumber,

and a great variety of articles too numerous to mention.

Six months credit will be given on all sums over five dollars with good security.

JOHN GROVER.

Bethel, March 16, 1844.

Freedom.

BE IT KNOWN, that, this day, have made my son CHARLES HOWARD Cook, free to act for himself, and shall claim none of his earnings, nor pay any debt or debts of his contracting after this date.

IRA COOK.

Bethel, March 12th, 1844.

Blanks for Town Orders

FOR SALE HERE.

FARM For Sale,

SITUATED about one half mile from Paris Hill Hill, containing about 115 acres of good land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, and pasture lots, and fenced with stone walls. Has on it a large and valuable orchard of grafted fruit, and is also well watered. Its locality is one of the most pleasant in town. There is a one story dwelling house, one Barn, one Cider house and Mill mostly new, and other out buildings situated on the farm. It is in a good state of cultivation, and cuts from 20 to 25 tons of English Hay. The Stock and Farming Tools are for sale with the Farm or separately. Terms reasonable. THOMAS HILDORN, Paris, March 16th, 1844.

44 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the county of Oxford, on the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

ON the Petition of David, not praying to be Executor of his late wife, Venetia Stevens, deceased, to have his lands in said town, deeded to said Stevens, and numbered One and Two at the East end of said Bethel, and also all that part of said Lot numbered One in the Eighth Range of Lots in said Bethel conveyed to said Stevens by Moses F. Kimball, in pursuance of the conditions of a Will given to said Elliot by said Stevens dated July 7, 1835, being then in full life, and from executing a Deed of which Stevens has been prevented by death.

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

44 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

ON the Petition of Lewis B. White, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, praying for a partition of the Real Estate of said deceased among the several heirs thereto.

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

44 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four—

ON the Petition of Lucinda C. Mills, late Widow of John L. Bolt, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, praying for a further alimony out of the personal estate of said deceased,

It was Ordered, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, on the second Tuesday of April next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

44 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the first Tuesday of March in

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

No medicine has ever been introduced to the market with more virtues, having been more extensively and universally acknowledged by its great popularity and extensive circulation than Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

They are upon their various virtues of this late season, the work of supererogation, since few who peruse this article will be found unimpeachable with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonial of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, envious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either import or deleterious ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public at the veritable.

INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their wile upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of self-styled respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little filthy lucre, lend themselves to this monstrous and unhallowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than the counterfeiter of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sink to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hand of invalid penury which is extorted for the boon of health, and receive in return, the vile drink of aggravated disease; or to view it in the best aspect, gather it round, encircle it, and then hurl it to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine; who, but for the royal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle. All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeits.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

—Indian Purgative—

Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, "Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, is also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of entry, signed by

William Wright, Vice President of the American College of Health,

that pedlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling sellers will be provided with a certificate. Agents as above described; and those who cannot say one will be known as base impostors.

The regular agents will, as heretofore, find the only Office and Agent for the New England States:

TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Brattle St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Hemorrhoidal, or Piles Powders,
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